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ASON WILL NOT SERVE AS BAILIFF

The Detective Selected by Mr. O'Neill, but Turned Down by Judge Berry.

STOPPED THE APPOINTMENT

Mr. O'Neill Selected Him Out of About Fifty Applicants.

Will Say Nothing of the Affair. Judge Berry Gives No Reasons for His Veto.

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working as a detective privately. He is a good detective.

"BONNIE" MADE A HIT.

The New Spenser Opera Delighted a Large Audience Last Night.

The opera, "Bonnie," made a distinct hit with Atlanta's theater-going public.

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WHY IT HANGS FIRE

The Southern Wants To See All the Roads Come In.

MAJOR THOMAS HOLDS BACK

He Has Been Advised That It Is the Best Policy for His Company.

According to Mr. Samuel Spencer's own statement the Southern is waiting on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis in the matter of building the proposed new passenger station.

The plan is hanging fire. What the Southern will do is the question.

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Irwin county movement yet to come. He may have skipped one or two in the count but did not intend to skip any one.

Tom Anderson to the Front.

General Passenger Agent Anderson, of the Seaboard, has been making some strong plays recently.

Among the Policy Writers.

News of Interest Among Local Insurance Men.

Manager Charles S. Arnold, of the Phoenix Mutual Company, is out of the city this week.

Special Agent Nelson, of the Imperial Insurance Company, is down in Florida on special business for his company.

Mr. Eugene Oberdorfer, of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, is also in the Land of Flowers.

Mr. Thomas Peters, Jr., of this city, is in charge of one of the original movements.

Mr. Joseph Parikh has been appointed field correspondent of the Southern department of the Fidelity Mutual Life.

Mr. R. W. Root, formerly of the Travelers' and L. T. Burbank, formerly of the Equitable, have become connected with the Union Central Life.

Mr. Frank Halstead Ballard, superintendent of agencies of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died at his home, New York, day before yesterday.

At an adjourned meeting of the directors of the Travelers' Insurance Company at Hartford, held about a week ago, the committee appointed at a previous meeting to make recommendations regarding officers of the company, submitted its report.

The National Standard of New York has organized a new branch in this city.

Colored Well Diggers Who Know How To Measure the Depth of a Well.

Mr. G. H. Smith, of the city, has been measuring the depth of a well.

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THE CHIMES ASSURED HEART STEGROPHY.

Mrs. Peel's Committee Held a Big Enthusiastic Meeting Yesterday.

Plans Perfected for the Grand Mass Meeting of the Children—The Work Well Organized.

In pursuance to a call issued by Mrs. W. L. Peel, the originator of the chimes movement, quite a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen assembled in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon.

The object of the meeting was to discuss and perfect plans toward securing a set of sweet toned bells for the city, and to arrange for the grand mass meeting of children to be held in the tabernacle next Saturday.

Mrs. Peel, by her unbounded energy and great executive ability, has succeeded in creating a great deal of enthusiasm in this popular movement, and will inaugurate it in the work on the part of every one present yesterday afternoon.

The assembly was called to order by Dr. I. S. Hopkins, who in a few opening remarks stated that he had been profoundly impressed with the peculiarities of our city. "There is no community within my knowledge," said he, "that surpasses Atlanta as to the culture and refinement of its people."

Mrs. Peel was then called on and gave a short history of the origin of the movement, and told of how she was requested to take up the work and how it has been prosecuted by the chime movement.

"We have received," she said, "seven subscriptions of \$100; one of \$1,000; four of \$50; and one of \$25; also small amounts from some of the children. Thirteen states are willing to help in this movement, and it is certainly as little as we can do to do our share."

The chimes will be the very finest that can be secured, and houses both in England and America have been written to for estimates. The bells will cost about \$5,000, not including the tower for which plans will be submitted by architects from all the states interested, and in this way a beautiful design can be selected.

The children will be organized into an active army in raising money for this movement. The ladies of each ward interested in the chimes will be organized for the purpose of putting the children to work, and the grand mass meeting to be held next Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m., will be a great success.

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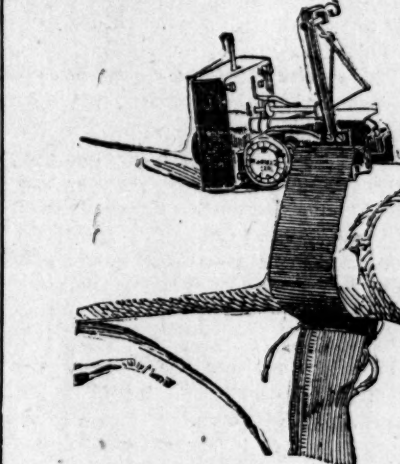
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One of the most intricate and wonderful little instruments applied in the science of medicine is the sphygmograph. The mechanism of this tiny machine is so minute that it is somewhat difficult to convey a comprehensive idea of it by means of a written description. The accompanying illustration, however, will assist the reader in building an ideal sphygmograph in the mind's eye, and the study of it will afford a little exercise and consequent development of the faculty through which we gain most of our knowledge—perception. The sphygmograph is an instrument



THE SPHYMOGRAPH, SHOWING MANNER IN WHICH IT IS ATTACHED TO THE WRIST WHILE RECORDING THE HEART MOVEMENTS.

used to measure and record the action of the heart, using the pulse as its key. In other and plainer language, it sketches on paper, by means of a very fine pen, in irregular up and down zigzag strokes, every beat and movement of that great little blood-pump, the heart.

The utility and importance of such an instrument is readily understood when we remember that the heart's action manifests itself through the pulse. The heart beats, and the pulse exhibits the action, or rather the manner of the action. This action is perceptible to the touch when we feel the pulse, and is made manifest by different degrees of intensity in the pulse beat. Thus a strong heart produces a strong, firm pulse, and a weak heart produces a weak, feeble pulse.

The office of the sphygmograph is to indicate the degree of intensity and regularity of the heart beat, which performance is accomplished as follows: The instrument is attached to the wrist by means of a silk band, thus holding a sensitive disc, fastened to the hand in juxtaposition with the pulse artery. The pulsations acting on this disc move a pointed marker, which in turn moves a lever, which in turn moves a pen, which in turn moves a line across the surface of a slip of paper which is kept moving by means of a delicate mechanism. The result is a continuous record, as it were, of the heart movements in health and in disease.

This written language of the heart is therefore a message containing a detailed description of the status of our physical system in general and heart in particular.

Dr. F. Woodbury, professor of clinical medicine in the Medical College of Philadelphia, in a recent lecture on the pulse, has said: "The pulse is the most important series of sphygmographic tracings made by Dr. A. H. P. Woodbury, late director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, which illustrated in a striking manner the effects of alcohol and other stimulants upon the heart. The illustrations here shown are adapted from the book 'The Pulse and the Heart' by Dr. F. Woodbury, and represent the normal condition of the pulse in the normal condition."

No. 1.—Tracings produced by the normal heartbeat.

Cut No. 2 shows the high, stiff and erratic pulse produced by an ounce of alcohol, taken in the form of whisky, a half hour after administration.

No. 2.—The irregular lines produced by the abnormal stimulation of alcohol.

The weak, uncertain tracings of cut No. 3 show the reaction of depression—mental or physical—on the status of our physical system. It will be noted that the pulse is reduced to one-third its normal strength.

No. 4.—Stimulation produced by Vio-Koltra—lines regular and high.

As shown by the tracings in No. 4, Vio-Koltra produces a regular and even degree of stimulation, and the pulse is increased in tone and intensity of the pulsation produced by the heart beat. It is not plunging and surging, but a steady increase of stimulation as in the case of alcohol

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

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CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 142 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixth Street.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street.
ST. LOUIS—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street.
DENVER—C. O. Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON—J. R. Hawley, 142 Vine St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.
Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

Short Time Rates in the City.

The Daily (without Sunday) 12 cents per week; 50 cents per month.
The Daily (with Sunday) 15 cents per week; 60 cents per month. Delivered to any address by carrier.

Traveling Agents.

Messrs. William Kerish, W. F. Woodliffe, L. B. Wilcox and C. W. Woodliffe are the only authorized agents of The Constitution. Pay no others.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., February 20, 1896.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are only four men in the field to receive money for The Constitution—the Messrs. Woodliffe and Messrs. Kerish and Wilcox. All others are impostors and should be treated as such. Pay them no money, as their receipts are not worth the paper they are written on.

Watch Your Address.

Subscribers to The Constitution are urged to watch the date on their addresses. That date, if missed, indicates that the subscriber is in arrears therefrom; if a future date, that he has paid up to it. All subscribers are urged to watch this date, to see that they are properly credited. If the date is not correct write at once.

Macon Subscribers

Will please transmit their business with The Constitution through the Parker Railway News Company, which is authorized to receipt for money paid.

Clarksville, Ga., January 8, 1896.

I have been a patron of your paper for about twenty years, and would not submit to the idea of not having it. Yours truly, C. H. SUTTON.

To the Highest Bidder.

For nearly a generation it has been the custom of republican presidential candidates, or their campaign managers, to send their paid agents to every southern state before the meeting of their national convention to purchase all the delegates who were for sale.

This year, as we stated in a recent editorial, the republicans are carrying on their campaign of corruption more openly and shamelessly than ever before. Several republicans of high official position are directly or indirectly responsible for this attempt to corrupt our colored citizens, who practically compose the republican party in the south.

It is well known that the votes of the southern republicans will not carry a single state, but their delegates to the national convention may turn the scale and secure the nomination of the candidate who has spent the most money in securing their support.

What makes the matter worse is the boasted purity of what is called "the grand old party." The republicans claim to be the party of progress and great moral ideas, a party with a mission, and one of its favorite hobbies has been the pretense that in the south the blacks are denied an honest ballot and a fair count.

This is the party which is responsible for the quadrantal scandal which disgraces the nation. The south is regarded as an open market in which delegates may be purchased by droves. The buying and selling is carried on with hardly any effort to keep the matter secret. The visit of republican presidential boomers with their hordes is freely discussed in every southern state, and whites and blacks, and democrats and republicans know just what they are after and how their money is distributed.

The party of great moral ideas, claiming a monopoly of all the wisdom and virtue of the country, should disdain such methods. If we have reached the period when the presidential office is the prize of the highest bidder, then the outlook is dark in the extreme. The democrats are not always boasting of their superior purity and morality, but nobody charges them with the wholesale purchase of voters. They make no corrupt attempts to influence the delegates to their national conventions, and while they know that New England will not help them in the election they do not try to debauch it.

The boodle element in presidential nominations is a republican device, and it is relied upon to debauch and purchase the voters who were given the franchise by the republican party. The republicans fill the negro chock full of their great moral ideas and then buy his vote. This is not just to the negro, and it is not just to the white republicans of the north and west.

We are discussing this evil from a

national and not from a partisan standpoint, and it is to be hoped that the hosts of intelligent and honest voters in the republican party north and west will seriously ask themselves whether they can trust the leaders and the party now openly engaged in the shameful work of offering the presidential nomination to the highest bidder.

Why Not Turn on the Light?

The resolution to investigate the recent bond issue has been forced to go over and take its place on the calendar.

It will probably never come before the senate again. In other words, it will be smothered, and the people will never get any information about the bond matter outside of what Secretary Carlisle may be willing to make public in his official report.

To say the least, this is a very peculiar way of dealing with an important business transaction in which the people are deeply interested. In order to make the matter plain, suppose we put it in this shape: Our government is a big business corporation, in which the people are the stockholders, and the officials are their agents. Now, it goes without saying that the agents are responsible to their principals, the people, and they should be always ready to open their books for inspection, and especially when financial transactions are under discussion. Grave charges have been made in regard to these bond issues, but when the people, through their representatives, ask for the facts of the case they find that the book is sealed.

It strikes us that the treasury department, in justice to itself, should court an investigation. The best thing it could do, if it has a clear record, would be to open the books and explain everything, and make it plain, if true, as is claimed, that the bond issues are in the interest of the people. We cannot help feeling that the defenders of the three bond issues make a serious mistake when they try to prevent an investigation and smother the resolution demanding it. If the stockholders of any of our business corporations should be treated in this way by their officials and agents they would not rest until they got at the bottom facts.

If the present methods of secrecy and suppression are to go unchallenged they may be applied to other affairs, and the public will be left without any knowledge of what is going on in the various departments of our government.

No Straddle This Year!

The gold contractionists are getting uneasy about the platform that is to be framed this year. They hope and believe that the financial declaration in that document will be framed by the non-democratic states to suit the views of those who have never aided to elect a democratic president, but they are not certain about it.

The gold organs are discussing the matter. The Chattanooga Times remarks that the platform of 1892 is a free coinage thing, but when you ask them "Are you willing to renege?" the financial plank of 1892 in 1896? they hum and haw and dodge and finally refuse to commit themselves.

We are frank to say that performances of this kind have escaped our attention. But we do not see why any free coinage democrat should hum and haw over the question of renegeing the financial plank of 1892 in 1896. So far as we know the free coinage democrats, and they constitute an overwhelming majority of the party in the south, are not in the habit of humming and having over such questions. Their answer to that which The Chattanooga Times propounds would be and ought to be a thundering "No!"

Events have shown that the financial plank of 1892, while probably not so intended, was made a miserable straddle. The plank itself is all right, if construed as it was intended, but as soon as its virtue as a vote catcher was gone, its evasive expression was taken full advantage of by the money power. During the campaign, and even afterwards, the very men who are now swearing that free coinage will ruin the country, were going about the south with the platform declaration in their hands and bellowing from every stump that it meant free coinage. They went over it, line by line, and they went over it, and they meant free coinage or nothing. The editors who are now advocating the policy of gold contraction under the guise of "sound" money insisted that the financial plank of 1892 meant free coinage. They split hairs over it and tried to make it clear to them.

It is true that notwithstanding such assurances, thousands of democrats left the party, but it is equally true that the arguments of the democratic orators and editors who maintained that the plank meant free coinage, but who now declare that it meant the perpetuation of the gold contraction policy, had the effect of holding thousands in line. The people are perfectly willing to take these men at their word, and to believe them now when they confess that they were deceivers—that the platform plank of 1892 was framed by the representatives of the non-democratic states for the purpose of deceiving the democratic voters of the south and west. If this was premeditated the scheme was a success. The voters were grossly deceived, and, instead of democratic legislation, we have, by republican aid, had an enthusiastic endorsement of the republican policy of gold contraction.

What should put it into the minds of such men as the editor of The Chattanooga Times that the free coinage democrats will submit in 1896 to a repetition of their experience with the deceptive plank of 1892? Why should anybody imagine that the free coinage

democrats "hum and haw" over it, or that they hesitate about stating their views?

The Constitution has no hesitation in answering the question which The Chattanooga Times propounds. The free coinage democrats of the south will not accept without protest the financial plank of 1892 in 1896, because they want no loopholes this time. They are already disgusted with the deception which they have been made the victims of, and with the treachery that is at the bottom of it. The line against the aggressions of the money power must be drawn somewhere and somehow, and further deceit and treachery on the part of democratic leaders will not be tolerated.

Let the democratic convention make a square-out and an unmistakable declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver, or an unmistakable declaration in favor of the single gold standard. The voters of the country are bound to make a clean-cut issue between these two antagonistic doctrines this year, whether the political tricksters or the agents of the money power desire it or not. They will submit to no dodging or hedging on the part of the agencies of the money power. They may as well put as bold a front on the matter as the honest voters of the country are preparing to do. The day of deception has passed. The democratic voters of the south will tolerate no straddles or declarations that are basted together in the middle and have the head of an ape and the tail of a possum. If the agents of the money power control the convention let them make the most of their opportunity—the last one they will have in several generations—and declare for the single gold standard and the policy of currency contraction it represents. If the genuine democrats have control of the convention let them make the most of their authority and declare for the free coinage of silver.

In either case the people will know what to do, and they will have far more respect for the men who boldly commit the convention to the republican policy of the single gold standard than for the men who treacherously invent a declaration that means nothing whatever. If the agents of the money power in the non-democratic states propose to control the convention in the interests of the element they represent, it will be far better for them and for their cause if they go about it boldly and honestly.

Judge Candler.

The appointment of Colonel John S. Candler to the superior court judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Clark will give general satisfaction.

Judge Candler is an able lawyer, and his position as solicitor general has made him thoroughly familiar with the business of the court over which he will preside in future.

The people of the circuit have confidence in him, and his ability, integrity and experience make him in every way qualified for the duties of his new office.

It is safe to say that Judge Candler will make a fine judicial record, and will meet the expectations of the bar and the public.

The Rule or Ruin Policy.

Until the democrats of the Kentucky legislature appealed to Secretary Carlisle to urge the five recalcitrant democrats who oppose Blackburn, the democratic nominee for senator, to act with the party and support him, they had a right to expect that the secretary would comply with their request.

It was assumed that Mr. Carlisle, in spite of his goldbug heresy, was still a democrat loyal to the party, and ready to give its nominees, especially in his own state, his active support.

But this turns out to be a mistake. The secretary refuses point blank to say a word to the few democrats who are disinclined to abide by the action of their party. He says that he wants to see a gold standard democrat elected to the senate, but his action shows that he would prefer a republican to a free coinage democrat.

If Mr. Carlisle had the slightest remnant of a mask before this incident he has now thrown it off. He is in a position in which he might help his party to return the man of his choice to the senate. This word he refuses to utter. Unless he can have his way he is willing to hurl his party into the mire of defeat, and help the republicans into power.

Some plain-spoken men will call this rank treachery, and if that sounds too harsh, we must still call it by a name whose meaning is the reverse of loyalty.

The Silver Issue.

The New York Daily Financial News continues to present to its Wall Street patrons a great many interesting facts that the editors of the big morning papers are careful to suppress. But for The Financial News, the men who hurry up and down Wall street in search of an honest living would never hear the truth about the financial question, and we have no doubt they appreciate the earnestness of Mr. Lassen, the editor, for his paper, small and modest as it is, wears an exceedingly prosperous air.

In his latest issue, Mr. Lassen takes pains to inform his Wall street readers that the silver question, so far from being dead, is about the liveliest issue, being the most important, the country has ever faced. He tells them, indeed, that the silver question, as it stands today, is livelier and more important than the abolition movement was.

We present in another column what the editor of The Financial News says on this subject. It is well worth reading by our own bankers and business men, who are inclined to lend an ear to the deceptive arguments of the gold monetarists.

The quotations which The Financial News makes from the views of leading economists are extremely important, especially the remarks of Robert Giffen, whose arguments in favor of the single gold standard for Great Britain form

the basis of the gold contractionists of the world.

But it should be borne in mind that Mr. Giffen is not so foolish as to maintain that if the gold standard is good for England it must, therefore, be good for all Europe and the United States. All his arguments and all his facts are based on the condition of England's commerce and trade relations. He declares that the best rule that can be laid down in matters of currency is for each country to select the standard that suits it best and adhere to it and this surely is the very essence of wisdom.

There are those who argue that England ought to have a bimetallic currency system, while others maintain that until England does adopt the bimetallic standard the rest of the civilized world will not be justified in returning to bimetallicism. Mr. Giffen is not a gold monetarist of that stripe. He thinks that on the facts and the facts and as the result of certain trade conditions, which are markedly different from those of any other nation, England is now on the proper currency basis. For that reason, therefore, he says that each country should select a standard money that suits its conditions best and adhere to it.

It will be seen, too, that Mr. Giffen, so far from denying the appreciation of gold as the result of the demonetization of silver, distinctly affirms it, and in language that can admit of but one construction. "The pressure on gold," he says, "would have been more severe than it has been if the United States had not passed the Bland coinage law," and he adds: "The appreciation of gold would have been much less if the United States had not locked up so much of it."

Homicide in the South.

In The Sewanee Review, a magazine published at Sewanee, Tenn., and edited by Professor W. P. Trent, we find in the February number an article by R. J. Ramage on "Homicide in the Southern States."

Some of Mr. Ramage's statements are so startling that they cannot fail to provoke discussion. He says:

"The gravest feature of southern homicides, however, is the fact that they are often committed by a class of persons one would least suspect of crime; least of all, of the crime of murder. People who have never victims of the southern states, but only read of these deeds of violence, are not infrequently inclined to smile when the principals are referred to as members of prominent families and 'leading citizens.' It is sometimes urged, for example, by those ignorant of the facts, that it is impossible to conceive of a man of gentility taking part in the brutal and vulgar or deliberate setting about the killing of a human being, and that while murderous controversies are of more or less frequency everywhere, they are almost invariably confined to the lower elements of society. That so far as the south is concerned, this is a mistake, no fair-minded person would be slow to admit. As a matter of fact, while the southern states are not often the scene of the differences of opinion in the same manner similar classes would everywhere adopt, in the absence of wholehearted legal and moral reform, the same course. It is in the southern states men of a certain amount of education, and often enjoying the highest social standing, are not infrequently guilty of the most shocking homicides that ever stained the calendar of a court. Farmers, merchants, bankers, physicians, lawyers, even ministers of the gospel, often slay their fellow men in private and after a mock trial are set at liberty, not only with no serious detriment to their reputation, but in many instances with increased popularity. If this is an exaggeration, on what other grounds are we to account for the amazing spectacle witnessed a few years ago of several members of congress who had previously been accused of homicide being elected to the senate and to the house of representatives? Nor can it possibly have escaped the attention of any one that whenever a person acquitted of homicide takes the oath of office or family or political, he stands in much greater danger of conviction than if he had enjoyed any of these advantages.

This amounts to the charge that our very best people commit murder when it suits them, with almost the certainty of being acquitted if they have money or influence.

Mr. Ramage goes on to say that the murder of white men by members of their own race is more frequent in the south than ever before, while there are fewer killings of whites by blacks and blacks by whites. Murders committed for the purpose of robbery are rare, and the only murders generally the less thrifty class of negroes. The victims of the lynchings are generally guilty, and lynchings are the result of the delay and uncertainty of the law.

The writer in The Review speaks of the low standard of legal education in the south. He thinks that we have too many incompetent judges and lawyers, and our murder trials he calls "mock trials." He says:

"In view of what has already been said, it is scarcely surprising to learn from the elaborate bulletin prepared a few years ago for the department of the interior by Mr. Frederick W. Winslow, that of the 3,239 prisoners in the United States June 1, 1890, 7,331, or nearly 9 per cent, were charged with homicide, of which number 3,822 were in the southern states. The population of the southern states is barely a third of that of the entire country; about one-half of the prisoners charged with homicide are in the southern states. In the battle of Antietam, the total number of persons killed on both sides was scarcely four thousand. A more recent example of the report of Mr. Winslow, an excerpt from which appears on another page of this article, will reveal still more astonishing facts. 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FULLNESS OF SPOT

That Is the Great Drawback to an Advance in Cotton.

FEELING WAS BULLISH LATE

Stocks Were Dull, but Strong, Closing Higher—Wheat Gained a Fraction Yesterday.

New York, February 19.—Speculation at the stock exchange was dull today. The undertone was strong, however, and higher prices were recorded in a number of instances. London was buoyant and its specialists and bankers with foreign connections said that interest in American securities abroad was reviving. The main reason for this, so bankers said, is the high price at which British consols are selling. These securities having brought 100% in London today. The declaration of the regular dividend by the Burlington and Quincy, the favorable tariff returns of the Baltimore and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern railway had a good effect on the market. A feature of the day was the heavy buying of the new 4s up to 117 1/2, \$1,000,000 changing hands at the board. The award of nearly five millions more bonds to Morgan was well received, as it means an additional net gain in gold for the treasury. The particularly strong stocks were Louisville and Nashville, the Grangers and Manhattan. Rock Island rose to 77 1/2, Louisville and Nashville to 53 1/2, Manhattan to 105 1/2, and Union Pacific to 7 1/2. In the Industrials Sugar was rather weak and fell from 116 to 114 1/2 @ 115 1/2. Leather preferred fell 1/2 to 88 and rose to 86 1/2. Speculation closed firm. Net changes show net gains of 4 1/2 per cent. Burlington and Quincy leading. Sugar, Chicago and New York Central lost 1/2 per cent.

Bonds were active and strong; sales were \$1,100,000.

The sales of listed stocks today aggregated \$9,737 shares, and of unlisted 13,440 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$120,235,731; currency, \$55,238,225.

Money on call easy at 2 1/2, last loan at 3, closing offered at 3; prime mercantile paper 6 1/2 per cent.

Bar silver 57 1/2.

Starring exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.80 @ \$4.85 for 60 days, and \$4.87 @ \$4.87 1/2 for demand; posted rates \$4.87 @ \$4.88; commercial bills \$4.85 @ \$4.88.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds active and higher.

Silver at the board was stronger.

London, February 19.—Bar silver \$105.16.

Consols 104 1/2 for both money and the account. Parity advances quote 3 per cent.

United States 102 francs, 800 for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Chicago Gas	16 1/2	Rock Island	13 1/2
Chicago & W.	16 1/2	Reading	12 1/2
D. & Cal. Fed.	16 1/2	Rock Island	7 1/2
Krie	16 1/2	St. Paul	77 1/2
do, prof.	16 1/2	do, prof.	129
Gen. Electric	21 1/2	Silver Certificate	4 1/2
Ind. Central	21 1/2	T. C. I.	6 1/2
Lake Erie & West.	21 1/2	do, prof.	100
do, prof.	21 1/2	Texas Pacific	8 1/2
Lake Shore	14 1/2	Union Pacific	7 1/2
La. & A. O. S.	14 1/2	Wabash, St. L. & P.	7 1/2
Louis. N. A. & Chlo.	10 1/2	do, prof.	18 1/2
Manhattan Colon.	10 1/2	Western Union	83 1/2
Memphis & Char.	11 1/2	Wheeler & L. Erie	12
Mich. Cent.	11 1/2	do, prof.	32 1/2
Missouri Pacific	22		

The following are closing asks:

do. Class C.....	100	do. coupon.....	110
Louisiana stamped.....	99	do. 2s.....	95
N. C. 4s.....	103 1/2	Southern Railway 5s.....	93
N. C. 6s.....	122	do. common.....	10 1/4
N. Y. new set m'ls.....	87 1/2	do. preferred.....	32
Virginia 6s, deferred.....	5 1/2	S. C. 4 1/2s.....	106 1/2
do. Trust rec'ts, S.....	6		
*Ex-dividend.	†Asked	‡Ex-interest.	

The following are closing futures:

New York, February 19.—The strength in London today is considered due to the steadily improving condition of the Venezuelan dispatches. The tremendous demand for first-class investment results in first high records for consols almost daily and affords a very solid basis for specula-

The following are closing options:

sufficient demand to give them a firm appearance.

It has been assumed for some time that the St. Paul directors would at their meeting next month declare a 2 per cent dividend in common stock for the six months ending December 31, 1895. We learn that

The following are closing contracts:

and this week show about 3,000,000 bushels

The following are closing orders:

houses about as large as the shipyards
out of them. The demand for cash wheat
may be stimulating the present movement
a little, but as a whole there has been so
much evenness to the movement recently
that it is undoubtedly natural and not
under special stimulus. I am surprised

The following are closing bids:

being much higher on its merits on the comparative showings of the company with previous years."

We have very high authority for saying that a director of Missouri Pacific who held a good deal of stock has recently sold most of his holdings, but the selling was based not on any condition of the

The following are closing asks:

stock selling was going on and held the stock also sold. There is very high authority for saying that there has been a title irritation in the board growing out of a feeling that a full board was not sufficiently consulted in the management of the property. We learn that this has re-

The following are closing futures:

have increased about \$5,000 daily. There has been no improvement in the corn movement, and until the weather becomes settled and the roads good no large movement is expected. The amount of corn in the cribs along the line is unprecedented, but his corn has been paid for and will be

The following are closing options:

road would move, and then the capacity of the road would be fully tested. The improved earnings have been the result of slightly better general business than at this period in 1895.

Earnings of Ontario and Western for the second week in February increase 34.532.

The following are closing contracts:

will be at the regular rate. It is being
fully earned and the outlook for business
is good.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, February 19.—New York News
Bureau: The stock market was interest-

The following are closing bids:

lacking.

Burlington and Quincy rose a point on the declaration of the regular dividend.

The Granger group, however, enjoyed

The following are closing asks:

Am. Cotton Oil Co.	17	Mobile & Ohio	25 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2	Nash, Conn. & St. L.	10 1/2
Am. Tobacco	10 1/2	Nash, Conn. & St. L.	10 1/2
Am. Tea Co.	10 1/2	Nash, Conn. & St. L.	10 1/2
Am. Tea Co.	10 1/2	Nash, Conn. & St. L.	10 1/2
Am. Tea Co.	10 1/2	Nash, Conn. & St. L.	10 1/2
Am. Tea Co.	10 1/2	Nash, Conn. & St. L.	10 1/2
Am. Tea Co.	10 1/2	Nash, Conn. & St. L.	10 1/2
Am. Tea Co.	10 1/2	Nash, Conn. & St. L.	10 1/2

only fractional advances and the rest of the railway list was neglected.

Sugar was the weak member of the Industrials, but changes in no case were violent.

Among the specialties Manhattan rallied over 1 per cent.

The market closed listless and irregular.

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Clearings for 2 days: \$2,734,701

Clearings for 3 days: \$5,420,133

Clearings for 4 days: \$8,110,266

Clearings for 5 days: \$10,800,400

Clearings for 6 days: \$13,490,533

Clearings for 7 days: \$16,180,666

Clearings for 8 days: \$18,870,800

Clearings for 9 days: \$21,560,933

Clearings for 10 days: \$24,251,066

Clearings for 11 days: \$26,941,200

Clearings for 12 days: \$29,631,333

Clearings for 13 days: \$32,321,466

Clearings for 14 days: \$35,011,600

Clearings for 15 days: \$37,701,733

Clearings for 16 days: \$40,391,866

Clearings for 17 days: \$43,081,000

Clearings for 18 days: \$45,771,133

Clearings for 19 days: \$48,461,266

Clearings for 20 days: \$51,151,400

Clearings for 21 days: \$53,841,533

Clearings for 22 days: \$56,531,666

Clearings for 23 days: \$59,221,800

Clearings for 24 days: \$61,911,933

Clearings for 25 days: \$64,602,066

Clearings for 26 days: \$67,292,200

Clearings for 27 days: \$70,000,000

Clearings for 28 days: \$72,707,866

Clearings for 29 days: \$75,415,733

Clearings for 30 days: \$78,123,600

Clearings for 31 days: \$80,831,466

Clearings for 32 days: \$83,539,333

Clearings for 33 days: \$86,247,200

Clearings for 34 days: \$88,955,066

Clearings for 35 days: \$91,662,933

Clearings for 36 days: \$94,370,800

Clearings for 37 days: \$97,078,666

Clearings for 38 days: \$99,786,533

Clearings for 39 days: \$102,494,400

Clearings for 40 days: \$105,202,266

Clearings for 41 days: \$107,910,133

Clearings for 42 days: \$110,618,000

Clearings for 43 days: \$113,325,866

Clearings for 44 days: \$116,033,733

Clearings for 45 days: \$118,741,600

Clearings for 46 days: \$121,449,466

Clearings for 47 days: \$124,157,333

Clearings for 48 days: \$126,865,200

Clearings for 49 days: \$129,573,066

Clearings for 50 days: \$132,280,933

Clearings for 51 days: \$134,988,800

Clearings for 52 days: \$137,696,666

Clearings for 53 days: \$140,404,533

Clearings for 54 days: \$143,112,400

Clearings for 55 days: \$145,820,266

Clearings for 56 days: \$148,528,133

VOL. XXV.

GETTING LIGHT
ON A L

South Carolina T
State's Sensa

PROMINENT MEN
They Are Besting Un
Revolting M
HEAT HELPLESS WOM

The Courthouse Yesterday
to Its Capacity—The
the Crim

Walterboro, S. C., Feb. 24.—Dr. W. B. Ackerna
Frank Brant and Wynne
trial charged with the m
Walker, as she is named i
The courtroom today wa
never was before.

Far back men were star
of berceles, held in place
about them. Within the r
half-mothers and you
gray-haired fathers of the
stood in the elevated d
arms towering about the
and facing the jurors as
seated.

Early last fall St. Mic
Barnwell county was br
maned with one or two
furniture were stolen. Th

the thief, but several
recently been committed
hood, and Isham Kearse
to although there was n
against him than gener
of the church propo
to him.

Kearse was a young m
competition who sought no
suds, and it is probable
was not honestly made. A
ter the church robbery he
in that neighborhood, bu
day of December news s
he was at his mother's a
county, a few miles over
According to the evidenc
guest the night of 12 m
men from Barnwell ro
join them, proceeded to
just as he was coming
He was halted, his hand
s, which was paused
and fastened to the
occupied by two of the
started at a rapid pa
brag, about two miles a
lonate man, was seve
his feet and dragged o
ruts of a country road.

Before reaching Broct
The men returned to t
mother and wife and t
seventeen-year-old boy
months-old babe. These
man awaied the cou
at the bridge.

When they came up t
terrogated about the th
shaft's church, Isham
women persisted in de
sance of the thief. The
stripped of their clothi
can beating their nake
by traces. It might b
that these torturers we
mean whisky.

Several times Isham K
to shoot him. He finall
and the women broke a
the woods. The whites
Kearse, threw an old c
went away.

That was on Mond
day the body of Kearse
or had fallen under the
dred rade away in the
water about a foot de
old Hannah. She lay
downward and arm
and the young woman l
her way home, wher
days in a critical cond
and negro neighbors of
that evenings, but the
mention it.

On Wednesday eveni
C. Walker summoned a
proceeded to the sen
was one negro on the

JUDGE JAMES A

COLONEL ROBERT
Chief Counsel f

man had a string ar
a small piece of cloth
the evidence given b
that while Frank Br
Colleton, was in the
the outrage, he had
doubtful of being pr
acknowledged being p
story of the whippin
of the Ackerman, Jeim
as in rare cases, wa
from Barnwell. On th
rendered a verdict ag
men.

Dr. Ackerman is a c
man, and practicing
other Barnwell men ar

